AMUSEMENTS.

DOWERY THEATRE.—BOXES, 25 CENTS: PIT. 12% Centa.—Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7% o'clock.—We deneday evening, April 9, will be performed the grand mantical spectacle estilled the OCEAN OF LIFE.—Mat Mertion, Air. E. Eddy; Sir Timothy Tadpole, Mr. Johnson: Capt. Blundel, Mr. Pope: Jemmy Jumble, Mr. Winans: Hon. Isabella Morville, Miss C. Wernyss, Miss Jemima Jarkinson, Mrs. Walcot. To conclude with the drama of the PIRATE OF THE ISLES.—Mavroyeni, Mr. N. Johnson: Demetries, Mr. Tilton: Barozzi, JMr. Stevens: Zane Kiebabs, Mr. Winaus, Andrea, Mr. Hamilton: Marco. Miss S. Denia, Heleun, Miss C. Wemyss: Phrosine, Miss Hiffert.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS STREET.—EVERY EVENING this week, the best written and best played comedy, LOVE IN A MAZE, with new and peculiar seenery, beautifully painted, new and elegant Costumes. The well know comic talent of this company sustains the principal characters. A new farce of original construction, THE SCHOOL FOR TICERS; Or, The Shilling Hop, with all the Ladies as Tigors.

HORN & WHITE'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, open every night, No. 450 Broadway, four doors from Grand atreet, known as the Coliseum.—The company consists of twelve talented and experienced performers, who will nightly appear in their epiendid variety of Ethiopia entertainments. Doors open at a quarter before 7, to commence at a quarter before 8. Admittance 25 conts. Afternson performance every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock. ing at 30 clock.

E. HORN & C. WHITE, Proprietors.

CASTLE GARDEN.-THIS BEAUTIFUL AND POPU-

FRANKLIN MUSEUM, 175 CHATHAM SQUARE.-GEO.

RCH STREET THEATRE.-PROPOSALS FOR RENT A ing the above Theatre, for one year, from September S61, will be received on or before let May next. Address, S. BEANSON, 59 Market street. PRILADELPHIA. April S. 1851.

EXPRESS AGENCIES, &c.

with good English and its, bridles, and averything necessary to enoduce to the comfort of passengers. The charges by this line will be as low as those of any other line or responsible mude owner. One of the great causes of delay and amorance to passengers, as also to merchants who receive goods by the Panama route, is the un-violey packings that are often seat wer, totally uncalculated for passing through the marrow passes of the road, except at an enormous expense to have them carried by Indianat therefore, R. A. Joy and Co., beg to inform those interested, that packages should not weigh more than 109 lbs, gross, or measure more than four cubic feet also, that all packages should be well protected from the wet by tarpendins. For further particulars, apply to the commany argumant of the content of the principal of the commany argumant of the content of the principal of the commany argumant of the content of the principal of the commany argumant of the content of the principal of the commany argumant at Cruces or Gorrona, at the principal can be content of the content of

Cubic feet, also, that all packages about he well protected from the net by tarpasiline. For ferther particulars, opply to the company agents at Craces or Gorgona, at the principal office of the company in Panamia, or to T. R. Cowan, Esq., Agent R. M. S. Company, at Chagree.

Panama, March I, 180.

N. B.—R. A. Joy and Co., will not hold themselver a non-sible for the loss of any specie, proclaus metals, jeveley, or other valuables, unless declared at the time of delivery to their agents, and paid for accordingly. References.—Massra. Smith & Lowis, Campbell, Jones & Co., Panama, James G. King & Sons, Lawreace, Marring & Ingate, Everett & Brown, New York; Campbell, Arnott & Co., Inrice & Tominson, New York; Campbell, Arnott & Co., Inrice & Tominson, Santa Maria Uribe & Co., Iverpool' Peerles, Brothers & Co., Morlet & St. Cerne, Montoya, Santa & Co., Charles Lathan & Co., Havre.

Co., Havre.

CREGORY'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT, PACKAGE and Parcel Express, per steamers Crescent Cty, and North America, direct, on Thursday and Friday, April 19th and 18th. Speed uncequiland—rate reduced: by the above steamers our next express will be forwarded to our agents at Chagres and Panama, who have the most cornel argument of Engles and Panama, who have the most cornel argument of the speed transmission of fortish was Suppers may rely upon good of the property of the fortish and letters are suppersoned by the standard of the steamers, Suppers may rely upon goods, on all the steamers, cannot be suppersoned. Forces received usuall homology of the steamers, cannot be suppersoned. Forces received usuall hade past two P. M. Packages (which more in all cases, be made perfectly waterproof,) must be left at the office the day previous. No Custom Horse charges made. THOMPSON & HITCHGOCK,

Managers and Agents, 149 Pearl street, corner Watt.

23. Refer, by permission, to Moscer, Joinson & Lowden, Hi Wall street Sponford, Tileston & Co., 33 South street; Nesmith & Co., 56 Pine street; Levi Apgar & Co., 73 Deystreet.

CALIFORNIA-TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE NDEPENDENT LINE THROUGH TICKETS, BY

A this line, in calle at this office only. The new and aplendid eternating NORTH AMERICA will leave plot 4. North vive, on Friday, this April, and will leave plot 4. North vive, and Friday, this April, and will hand ber passengers at Chagres in time to be take one of the new steamers of the independent line at Panama on lat May, chapper and quicker than any other line. For freight or passage, apply to HERFORD & CO. 2 Veney street, Astor Honse, N.Y. N. B.—Ladiss, mancompanied by gentlemen, will be received at Chagras, by Mr. Berford, of our express, and escented by him ever the Isthimus to Panama, and placed on board the steamers for San Francisco. Freights to San Francisco, 65 cente per lb.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY-FOR CHAGRES AND

T. JEFFERSON BOGGS, RICHARD A. MAUPIN-Boggs & Manpin, Attorneys at Law, San Francisco, California, Raffer to Hewett Lees & Co., Window, Lonier, Co., El. Mygatt, jr. & Co., Joseph T. Sanger, New York; Bullitt & Fairthorne, M. L. Hallowell & Co., Fhiladelphia Duvati, Asighler & Borsey, Tornbull, Dall & Shado, Baltimore, R. A. Maupin, at the Freing House, will remain three four days previous to his return to California. Any basi-

K IRCHHOFF DE SOLA & CO., COMMISSION MER-chanta San Francisco, California, References-Mesers, Gruner & Co., 5t. Thomas, W. I.: Meller, Sand & Riera, New York; F. W. Brune & Sons, Baltimore; Gossler & Co., 198-son; Fruhling & Groschen, London; John A. Droege & Co., Bremen; Cortison & Co., Bremen; John Mason & Co., Phil-adelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP THE PART Dissolation of Collarianness and King & Brush, of San Francisco into Sacramento city, California and with Charles King & Co., New York, was dissolved on or about November 25th, 1830, Any business which has been transacted by the aforestal parties in California, either before or afterwards, without my knowledge and consent, I will not consider myself responsible for.

BENRY S. LESZYNSKY.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF JAMES H. BARR, A jewelley, he disappeared from his boarding house in New-ark on Thursday last. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends in Newark, Please address THOS. CLARK, Stewart's Restangas, Newark, Newark.

N IBLO'S GARDEN.—CIRQUE FRANCAIS.—TICKETS
So cents; children under 9 years of age, half-price.
Wednesday afternoon and evening, April 9, the entertainments will commence with a Grand Star and Waltz Entree;
Remarkable Equestrian Juvenile Feats; Great Polandric
Feats; Thomas Neville, the American Horseman; Learned
Russian Horse, Atar Gull; Madame Caroline in her act of
the Haute Ecole; Ascension of the Globe: Thomas McCollum
will make his second appearance; the Rivers family in the
Coco Dance; La Rose, Seen Equestre et Haute Ecole by
Mile. Caroline Loyo and M. Lotiset; Eaton Stone in the
character of Occolo, a Camanche Chief.

A STOR PLACE THEATRE.-LEADER OF THE OR A chestra, Giovanna Sconcia, The French Company will appear in The French Company will appear in the Company will appear in the Company will appear in the Company will be of LES PETITES MIGRAPHES DELA VIR HUMAINE. After which will be played the Dalla VIR HUMAINE BEUX AMIS, OU LA COURT PAILLE. Sever open at 6% of lock: exertain rises at 7½, Private boxes 5% Dress Circles and Parquette, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—WILL SOON CLOSE, AT Washington Hall, No. 588 Broadway, the panorama of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.—The public are respectfully informed that the exhibition of this painting, which has received the universal encomiums of the public press, and which has been visited by almost all the schools and churches of our city, will close during the coming month. Open every evening at 7; to commence at a quarter before 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Descriptive outslogues, 1256 cents. Exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted half price.

MRS. LAURA A. JONES' CONCERT. THURSDAY evening, April 10.—Mrs. L. A. Jones will give her First Concert, consisting of Sacred, Miscelianceus, Vocal and Iastrumental Music, on Thursday evening, April 10, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, assisted by the following eminent artists and amateurs:—Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick, Misselianceus, Westerland, Mrs. Julia Wheelock, Misselman Bostwick, Misselman Bostwick

K NEBEL'S GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT (FOR THE

THE ALLEGHANIANS—HOPE CHAPEL, 718 BROAD-way, opposite New York Hotel.—The Alleghanians will gives Concert every Evening dering the week, at Hope Cha-pel. Their programme, embracing many new and popular pieces, will be changed each evening. Tickets 25 cents. Con-cert to commence at 7% o'clock.

SATTLER'S COSMORAMAS, CORNER OF BROADWAY and Thirteenth struct.—The first section, containing a collection of twenty-six views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubla, and Arabia, will be exhibited until the sighth of March; after that date, all these will be replaced by new views, unusually interesting.

TROY MUSEUM.—APPLICATIONS FOR ENGAGE ments for the spring season, to commence in April, may be made to the manager. W. H. Mecker, at the office of C. T. Parslee, dramatic arent. Borton's Theatre, New York, and during his (Mr. M. s) absence from the city, to Mr. Parslee, if by fetter, pre-paid.

LAST SOIREE AT MONTAGUE HALL, BROOKLYN.—
Mr. Charrusud and Mr. Lannay's last Soires will take
place on Friday evening next, the lith instant, at the Assembly Room, Montague Hall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA, -P. T. BAR-

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY .- FOR BREmen, via Southampton. The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, Geo. W. Floyd Commander, will sail for Bremen, via Southampton, on Saturday, April 19th, from pier No. 3, North river, at 12 o'clock. As experienced surgeon is attached to the ship. All letters must pass through the Peat office. Specie delivered in Havre. For freight or measure, ample to freight or passage, apply to MOLLER, SAND & RIERA, Agents, 50 Broadway.

MOLLER, SAND & RIERA, Agents, 50 Breadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—TO ARRIVE SEveral days in advance of the United States Mail, Ratos
of passage materially reduced. The new and splemids deamnip UNION, Captain Thomas S. Bends, will leave Pier No.
4 North River, on Tuesday, the lifth instant, at three o'clock
P. M. The great speed of this beautiful sing, as proved on
her first voyage, is a sufficient guarantee to passengers that
they will be landed several days in advance of the United
States Mail. The Union has double side lever Marine
Engines, which are admitted by competent judges to be
superior to any heretefore built in this country, and her
state Rooms, and other accommodations, for the comfect of
passengers, are unequalled. Her tables will be furnished
with every luxury like market affords, and passengers may
rely upon their wants being attended to by civil and exeven the state of the search of the comfect of
passengers and the search of the comfect of
passengers are the passenger and
rely perimed clawards. Those bound to New Orlmen are particularly requested to examine this ship previous to making
other engagements. For fruit to repressage apply to
STOTFORD, TILESTON & CO., 18 South atreet.

INNIERO STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—
For Chaptes direct, via Havana.—Through tickets to San Francisco, by the United States Mail atcomers from Pansans, at reduced rates.—Fare to New Orienas reduced.—On Friday, April II, at three, P. M.—The splendid double-sengine steamnship GEORGIA, 2000 tons boardon, D. D. Porter, C. S. N., commander, will sail precisely at three o'click P. M., from her pier at the foot of Warren street, North river, with the government mails direct for Havana and Chaptes. New Orienas passengers transferred at Havana to the pilendid double-signed seemably Falcon. Freight taken to Chaptes at 70 cents per foot. Specie only taken on freight to Havana. No bids of lading will be signed after the steamer has sailed. For passeng or freight apply at the office of the company, 157 West street.

M. O. ROBERTS.

M. O. ROBERTS.

TARE REDUCED—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN
Francisco via Chagres direct, and by the United States
Mail Steamers on the Parific. On Thursday, April 10th, the
splendid steamenlip CRESCENT CITY, 1,200 tens burchen,
John Tanner, Commander, will leave pier 2 North River, for
Chagres direct, on Thursday, April 10th, at 3 o'clock. Passsengers by this vessel will connect with the United States
Mail Steamer TENNESSEE, to leave Panama on or about
May let. For freight or passags, apply at the office, 55 South
street, or at No. 177 West street.

PACIFIC MAIL STRANSHIP COMPANY—(ONLY tarough line for California and Oregon).—The public are informed that under the new arrangement of this Company, stammer inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to leave Fanama and San Francisco, the let and 15th days of each month, unless detained by unaveilable acceptant of the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to leave Fanama and San Francisco, the let and 15th days of each month, unless detained by unaveilable acceptant of the Navy States of th

menth.

The new steamships EL DORADO and FALCON will form a direct him between New Orleans and Chages, leaving at such period as will ensure as little detention as position on the Irthmus, and forming with the Pacific steamships, a through line to and from New Orleans, and ports in Mexico, California and Oregon. Passage from New Orleans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawreson & Co., agents, as that high

can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., agents, at that place.

The fare for through tickets from New York to San Francisco has been reduced from

\$400, in state rooms, to \$400,
\$400, in lower cabin, to \$200,
\$500, in steerage, to \$150.

The raws from New York to Charges will be at the lowest adopted by any safe sea steamer between these ports.

For choirs of berths, apply at the office of the Company, to and 50 South sirect, and at their agency, 177 West at.

THREE STEAMERS IN ONE DAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. WITH

One Million of Dollars in Gold Dust. &c., &c., &c.,

The steamship Empire City, Captain Wilson, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She sailed from Chagres on the 29th uit., and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 1st inst. She brings nearly one million of dollars in gold dust on freight, and two or three hundred thousand dollars in

The immense amount of dust on freight comes comsigned as follows:—

THE SPECIE LIST OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Beck & Kunhardt. \$5,000 J. D. Walter & Co. 1.440
Steinberger & Kauf. C. W. & A. Thomas. 5,000
man. 4,000 Sather & Church. 5,000
M. Kessler & Co. 400 Mawson & Brothers. 3,058
Sampson & Tappan. 4,500
John Bertrand. 13,000 Chas. King & Go. 5,120
Benj. A. West. 5,000 Thompson & HitchCo. 1.440
Senj. A. West. 5,000 John Dewitt & Co. 20,000
John Bertrand. 13,000 Chas. King & Go. 5,120
Benj. A. West. 5,000 Thompson & HitchCo. 1.400 Spofford, Tileston & 2,000
H. Southmayd & Son 1,200
Spofford, Tileston & 2,000
H. Southmayd & Son 1,200
Spofford, Tileston & 4,222
Weeks, Kelley & Co. 4,220
Weeks, Kelley & Co. 4,220
H. Achby & Son 10,900
Buchard & Pierce. 143
N. Rogers & Co. 3,000
Moller, Sand & Riera. 2,912
G. D. Phelps. 1,050
Bechee & Co. 6,000
Schloss & Brothers. 7,000
M. Wisshart. 2,912
M. Walkenberg. 4,090
Harvey Loomis. 1,440
Cammann & WhiteHouse. 11,500
J. H. Brown & Co. 2,500
J. H. Brown & Co. 2,500
J. H. Brown & Co. 2,500
J. J. H. Brown & Co. 2,500
J. Spaulding. 7,900
J. J. H. Brown & Co. 2,500
J. Spaulding. 7,900
J. Stralhelm & Co. 1,120
Johnson & Canfield. 4,003
Alen & Paxson. 2,800
Miller & Mayhew. 4,800
J. Stralhelm & Co. 1,230
Johnson & Canfield. 4,003
Shines & Brothers. 2,000
Miller & Mayhew. 4,800
J. Stralhelm & Co. 1,200
Miller & Mayhew. 4,800
J. Stralhelm & Co. 1,200
Miller & Mayhew. 4,800
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Miller & Mayhew. 4,800
J. Stralhelm & Co. 1,200
Miller & Mayhew. 4,800
Miller & Mayh The immense amount of dust on freight comes com

The steamship North America, of the California Independent Line, left Chagres on the evening of the 29th of March, for New York, by way of New Orleans, with a full list of passengers. She will be due at this port on Wedneeday, the 9th inst., and will leave on her regular day, Friday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier No. 4 North

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

Short Passage from New Orleans-News from Mexico-More Gold.

The steamship Union, Capt. Budd. of the new line of

New Orleans steamers, arrived at this port early yes-terday morning, after a short passage. The U. left New Orleans on the 1st inst., at 8 A. M.

and was at her wharf at 6 A. M., at this port, on the 8th. She made the passage from the Balize to the Hook in six days and six hours. She experienced strong head winds from the Balize to Key West, and from Hatteras to Bar negat. She left on her outward passage on the 8th ult., at 4 P. M., and arrived at her berth on the 16th, at 8 A. M., and made the passage from the Hook to the Balize in seven days. During both passages her engines worked well, and required no stopping, to even key up-her journals needed no cooling. Indeed, she has proved herself gers speak of her in the highest terms, and there was but little sea sickness on board. She is confidently exless than seven days, and return in less than six days. The following is a list of the

The following is a list of the

FASSENGERS BY THE UNION.

J A Merle, J R Stevens, Rev P Lucas, M Wilkinson, two
Misros Wilkinson, J A Barnbam, Mc Abado, J L Hartwell,
J Roseite, S G Glidden, J J Hagretty, E L Mason, D Dakoata, W L Palmer, Jir McFarland, Capt C E Stanton, S C
Buttorworth, E R Mudge, Madam Foss and servant, D D
Robers, S B Holiberg, Mrs J P Darg, Mrs Klemm, W F Hamilton and two servants, Mrs Brown, Miss Garfield, P W Guexamper and som, E Z Murray, J C Goldwin, H W Fleld, R P
Mc Masters, Mrs Mc Masters, P Sassan, D Burns, G Heritage,
G Heaton, J McGoldrick, J Pryor, B D Caily, D Daniels,
Monney, E Serich and son, P Dulaney, and son, J Fisher, C
Geller, J P Myors, W Second, J C Charles, D Hoyt, E Turner, Mr Le Blond, and 29 in the steerage.

Silver evin on freight, consigned as follows:—

cilver ecin on freight, consigned as follows :--

C P Leverett. \$50.000 Wm Hoge.
G S Robles. 20.000 Corning & Co.
Jas G Falmer. 100,000 Beebe & Co.

The Union brought letters and papers two days in advance of the overland mail. Our own correspondence and files of papers have been r. ceived by her.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE. NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1851.

Gelety in the City-Roll on Board the Steamer Georgia-The Steamship Union-Dinner on Board-Late News from Mexico-Probable Defeat of the Tehnantepec Treaty-Trial for Arson, Ac., Ac. Last week was almost as gay with us as any time last

season. The commencement of the races over the Me-tairle course drew to our city a large number of planters merchants sporting men, and strangers. On Thursday night, Captain Porter and his charming lady gave a ball en board the ship, which was a most splendid affair Mony distinguished gentlemen were present, and any quantity of pretty ladies. The Tuesday previous, a magnificent dinner was given on board the splendid steam-ship Union, Captain T. S. Budd, at which were present ship Union, Captain T. S. Rudd, at which were present seme of our editorial corps and eminent merchants. Captain Budd has already made many friends with us, and he cannot fail to become very popular. He possesses all the attainments of a sailor and a gentieman, and a more efficient man could not have been selected to com-mand a stranger. The opening of this direct communi-cation with your city, by steam, is halled by us with great satisfaction, as it will not only tend to increase our com-

merce, but it will establish relations between us of a far more permanent character. The current of summer travelling from this State, Mississippi, and Alabama, which generally goes up the river, will now run down stream, and go by the line which Spofford. Tileston & Co. have established, and who deserve all honor for their enterprise, a d I hope they may reap a rich reward for it. We have news from the city of Mexico up to the 16th ult. It was the general opinion that the Mexican Senate would not pass the Tehuantepec treaty, as great opposition was made to it, on the ground that the territory might become another Texas. Arista and his cabinet, however, were greatly in favor of it. There was no hope of a reduction of the tariff, or a removal of the probibitions on coarse cotton fabrics. The large commercial house of Druzini had failed for over a usillion and a half of dellars. Trade was dull, and everything gloeny. The assassins of Senator Canado, who was mandered about a year ago in the lottel of the Grand Sociedad, hed been condemned, and were publicly garroted on the 7th ult. No organization prevailed among the city authorities, and robbrites were taking place in open day in the streets. The reads were very good, and but few bandits were to be met with.

The trial of Elie Deren, charged with arson in setting

robberies were taking place in open day in the streets. The roads were very good, and but few bandits were to lie met with.

The trial of Elie Daron, charged with arson in setting fire to his house, in which he kept an academy for young fidies, commenced yesterfay. The case produces a great dayl of extitement, from the fact that the accused has always occupied a high position in society, and his school was said to be one of the best in the city. There is, certainly, strong circumstantial evidence against him; her'tt is by no means conclusive. After the empannelling of the jury one of the jurors complained of being sick, when the question arose whether the court had power to discharge the juror and empannel another in his place Judge Lards held that, according to the case of flex very Edwards, in Russell and Ryan's Reports, when a jurymany had been taken sick during the trial of the cause, the jury might be discharged, and the case tried de more, or that another juror might be added to the eleven, in which case the prisoner last a right to challenge them again, as they were to be sworn de more. The counsel for the accused mored that the eleven jurors be re-sworn. The State then challenged two more peremptority, and another was excused on account of illness. The jurnel having been previously discharged, no jury could be obtained. A motion was then made to quash the proceedings pro tauto, which prevailed, and the case was continued until this morning.

The Ravel Family commenced an engagement at the

which prevaled, and the case was continued until this morning.

The Ravel Family commenced an engagement at the St. Charles last evening, and were greeted by an overflowing and most brilliant house.

Creases continue to occur along the coast, and in some instances, planters have been completely drowned out, so as to oblige them to bring their families to this city.

ORPHEUS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE ABOLITIONISTS -- SPEECH OF BORACE MANN-INCIDENTS, ETC.

At twelve o'clock M. the Commissioner came in, but on account of Mr. Rantoul being engaged in the Supreme Judicial Court, the examination of Simms was postponed for an hour. At one o'clock, this afternoon the Commissioner again came in, and the hearing proceeded.

The Commissioner inquired of Mr. Thomas whether he had any further evidence in the case; and he heving answered in the negative, Mr. Curlis inquired of Mr. Sewall whether it was arranged who was to argue the case; to which he replied, either Mr. Loring, or Mr. Rantoul. Mr. C further said, that he deemed it his daty to forward the case as fast as justice would allow. It had been assigned for twelve o'clock, and must now be committed the said.

Mr. Rantoul proceeded, and said he proposed to submit the several propositions which he read when the Court was last in assassion. The first proposition was that the power the Commissioner was called to exercise in this case was a judicial one, and such as could only he exercised by a judge. That the Commissioner could not be a judge was evident from the language of the Constitution, which he read. He supposed it could not be pretended that a United States Commissioner was such a person as here described as a United States Judge. He was not to hold his office for life unless impeached, neither dish he receive a regular stipulated compensation, and therefore he could not be a judge of the Supreme Cont; and there could be no inferior Court under this, unless such as was held by judges.

The powers granted to the judges of the United States Supreme Court were exclusive. The Constitution gave to the several departments of the United States Government extrain specific powers, and they could take no power that was a not expressly given. Hence Congress had not power the was not expressly given. Hence Congress had not power the was not expressly given. Hence Congress had not power the was not expressly given. Hence Congress had not power the count in the state of the continuity what were judicial power and the first powe

held.

Mr. Rantoul said this certificate did not compel him to carry the party back to that State.

The act of 1850 undertook to give the Commissioner concurrent jurisdiction with the court. A commissioner was an officer appointed to perform an inferior act; but a ceurt, and a court alone, undertook to decide cases finally. This law gave the Commissioner not the power to perform any subordinate office, but to exercise concurrent jurisdiction; and jurisdiction of law as well as of fact; and their decision was above the Supreme Court, for there was no way in which the Supreme Court could recall him.

for there was no way in which the Suprme Court could recall him.

Mr. Curtis said the certificate authorized the claimant to take him back to the State whence he escaped, and nowhere else.

Mr. Rantoul—An authority was net a command. Suppose, under the warrant granted, this claimant should be authorized to take this person back to decapia, and this sgent of the claimant sold him in Maryland, would that sale be illegal!

The Commissioner—Most certainly. The sale would be entirely void.

The Commissioner—Most certainty are entirely void.

Mr. Rantoul thought if his honor had arrived at such a conclusion it must be by direct inspiration, for there was not a word in the act to the contrary. The claimant might carry him to Georgia, to Texas, or to Cuba, or anywhere else. It was exceedingly important that the Court should give careful consideration to this point, because there was no appeal.

where else. It was exceedingly important should give careful consideration to this point, because there was no appeal.

It might be said that this was a mere preliminary step, analogous to an examination previous to trial. But this was not a parallel case, because there was nothing in the act to compel the claimant to carry the slave back to the State whence he escaped, and of course there was no provision for a subsequent trial.

That this was the judicial power, in the understanding of practical lawyers, appeared from the letter of Attorney General Crittenden to the President, before the act was signed. It appeared that the President doubted the constitutionality of the law. The Attorney General in his reply, used language which assisted them in this case.

in his reply, used language which assisted them in this case.

The Atterney General says these officers have judicial power to hear and decide the case. The Atterney General, therefore, determined that these officers had judicial power. He did not quote him as authority upon the point he had in view, for he was not anticipating the objection he himself was raising, but he quoted him as showing that what the Commissioner had to do, was the exercise of judicial power.

He could not say this if he had regarded it merely as a preliminary case, or a ministerial set. The Attorney

He could not say this if he had regarded it merely as a preliminary case, or a ministerial act. The Attorney deneral called it an "act of judgment." This was an act of juddicial power. Here the Attorney General goes on to say that Congress had determined upon a tribunal to determine summarily, and without appeal, who are fugitives from service.

Here was the question, the Commissioner was to determine ultimately and without appeal. Was not this judicial power? The main question was the question to be determined here. But if this were the preliminary proceeding, then it was a more gross and direct violation of the Constitution than anything he had named. He proceeded to speak of the case where a person is charged with a crime in another State. This provision was inserted for the benefit of the person charged, that he might have a fair trial, in the district where he was charged to have committed the offence. This has was most humane.

It went on the principle that a man was to be pre-

sumed innocent till proved guilty; and it secured a trial at the place where the suspicion of crime existed, where they could most easily defend themselves. But should they be tried before sent back? Now he came to the next section, where the language was in direct contrast to this.

they could most easily defend themselves. But should they be tried before sent back? Now be came to the next section, where the language was in direct contrast to this.

The person charged with crime had a right to know that he was so charged. But the person "held to service"—was he to be sent back for trial of this charge! No: the charge was to be here tried and decided; and unless he was "held" to service by the Commissioner, was to be sent back.

This case was final. It was decided without appeal.
Commissioner—So far as to the restoration of the fugitive to the place from which he escaped, his decision was final. But he wanted them to show that the law was miconstitutional because the question of his freedom could not be again tried.

Mr. Rantoul—The constitution did not allow a citizen of Massachusetts to be dragged off to another Stats, unless it was decided that he was held to service. And to decide that, was a judicial set. And was it not a different thing to decide whether a man was held to service or whether he was charged with crime.

Commissioner—The question of being held to service was to be family decided for the purpose of removal; but he wished them to show that it was unconstitutional for Congress not to make provision for a re-exmination of whether under this clause of the constitution this person.

the case.

Mr. Rantord—His Horzer was to decide the questions of the case.

Mr. Rantord—His Horzer was to decide the questions whether under this clause of the constitution this person was held to service—was not this a judicial power? If so, the act was meconstitutional, for Congress had no sight to confer judicial power on a channelssioner.

Entier the previous section, it was only necessary to make out a prime facie case, to send back the person charged with crime; but under this clause, relating to persons "held to service," the case was to be decided.

And all men were presumed to be free till they were proved otherwise. A citizen of Massachusetts was not to be dragged away 1000 miles till the question was accided. Suppose some 5004 should come here and take him away to Texas, on prime face evidence, and then they should tell him it was all a mostake! The possibility that his rights might be determined in some other count, was a more mockery.

Was there any probability that this man might have a trial in Georgia? The constitutional provision was, that a man held to service should be delivered up.

But would any court dare to send a man back merely because he was suspected of being heldsto service? Not, the question must be determined and the trial of that question was notoriously a judicial act, and the highest act of judicial power, to determine whether a man was entitled to his therty. If that was not a judicial act, what could be?

act of judicial power, to determine whether a judicial act, what could be?

APPLICATION FOR HABEAS CORPUS.
In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, R. H. Dana, Esq., presented the petition of Thomas Simms, the fugitive slave, praying for a writ of habeas corpus. The Chief Justice, after consultation with his associate, stated the opinion of the Court, as he did Saturday, and gave permissien to the councel to aspue the petition.

Robert Rantonl, Jr., Esq., then proposed to argue the matter and such the Court to determine whether Simms is held by a good and sufficient warrant. He wished that it might be allowed as a right, so as to avoid a delay, which might prove fatal. The slave raight be carried to Georgia, as they had reason to believe he would be, before the counsel would be prepared to argue the point.

The Court, through the Chief Justice, were of opinion that there was no reason to believe that the slave would be withdrawn from custody.

The Counsel thought there was great reason to believe that the party would not be in custody in the Court House any great number of hours from this time.

The Count decided that the defendant was not entitled to this writ as a matter of right.

Mr. Rantoul proceeded to argue the petition. He countened by reading from the opinion of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvanta, in a case of habeas corpus, brought in the year 1809, before the Court.

The Chief Justice read from the 19th section of the act, which provides that notice should be given to the other garry before a writ is allowed.

Mr. Rantoul thought it would be time after the party was brought in. The hearing was now for the purpose of bringing him in.

Mr. Dana called upon the Court to rule in the matter, which the Court took no notice of.

Mr. Rantoul thought it would be time after the party was brought in. The hearing was now for the party as a be also directing the arrest of Simms.

The Inquiry arises under this clause, which he proposed to argue the difference of the Court took no notice of.

Mr. Rantoul thought

Rantoul thinks looks like giving judicial power to the Commissioner.

If any portion of a proceeding for depriving a man of his liberty be a judicial proceeding, this was one; for this involved the whole case. Was this a preliminary proceeding? Was there any provision for a further trial? The law did not require him to be carried to the State from which he had escaped. The law did not require that he should be carried there.

The master might stop before he got there, and carry him anywhere else. This proceeding was final and conclusive. It was a more mackery of language to say it was prediminary. It was said that the slave might have a trial in the State to which he should be carried, and to that trial this might be preliminary.

But how did this Court know that the State to which he might be carried has a law authorizing such a trial? And if it had, what guaranty was there that it would not be repealed?

he might be carried has a law authorizing such a trial?
And if it had, what guaranty was there that it would not be repealed?
But, if all this were so, it would be nothing to the purpose, for this law made the decision of this Commissioner final. There would be no power to touch him in Georgia. He would be deprived of a trial wherever he might be carried, because a final proceeding had been had, making him the slave of James Potter. What was there, then, to show that the proceeding here was not the final adjudication of the case?

This being disposed of the question arose, is this Commissioner the proper judicial power? Mr. R. proceeded to show that, according to the constitution, he was not. The Commissioners were subject to removal by the court, and hence did not come under that essential qualification of United States Judges, that they be appointed during good behavior. They were subject to removal whenever the power appointing them chose.

Again—they received no stated salary, independent of the business done. Their compensation depended upon the amount of business done, and in this case, upon the manner in which it was done.

Hence, there was no provision for their taking an eath, as required of Judges by the constitution. A commissioner might act without taking an oath, the commissioner hispitace, did not come under the denomination of an inferior court. If this were true, the act of George Cuttis in this case, would be multand void.

He cited from the opinion read by Judge Story in the case of Fennsylvania vs. Prigg. to confirm this position. Not only was the process before the Commissioner not preliminary, but it was not collateral with any thing else. There was no court that could control it. His proceedings were independent and final. If so, the acts of this commissioner were null and void, and Thomas Simms was illegally held, and ought to be discharged by this court.

his court. The writ was denied,

this court.

The writ was denied.

1NCIDENT'S, ETC.

Marshal Tukey was arrested this morning, at his effice, by Feputy Sheriff Curburn, on a writ for treepass, brought by a colored nan, named John Randolf. The writ alleges, that on the 6th of April last (Saturday), said Tukey assaulted, imprisoned and restrained of his liberty, and a carched and caused to be searched, by thrusting his hands in his pockets, the said Randolf, to his damage, as he say to the amount of \$1,000. Mr. Tukey gave bail to appear at the next term of the Court of Common Fleax, the circumstances of the case are, that Mr. Tukey was informed that Randolf had been seen in Court square, with a wapon in his hand. He accordingly had him arrested and gearched, and no weapon being found, he was set at liberty again.

On Saturday last, a writ of replevin was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Coburn, for the purpose of taking Simms, the alleged fugitive, out of the hands of the United States Marshal. The writ is issued under tha section of the Revised Statutes which is denominate:

"An set to restore the trial by Jury on questions of personal freedom," pasced in 1836. In case of the prisoner being given up, a bond is required of the officer for the rafe keeping of the prisoner until the matter is decided. Up a application to Marshal Devens, he refused to give up his prisoner, and thus the matter rests at present.

This morning, a warrant was put Into the bands of a deputy sheriff, for the arrest of John B. Bacon, the agent for the claimant of Simms, and M. S. De Lyon, a witness in the case, in the mane of Thomas Simms, of Boston, labeter. The writ charges that the said Bacon and De Lyon did, wekedly, maliciously, and unlawfully, comprire and combine to confine, within this State, against his

carry him out of the State, to be held to service against his will. They each gave bail in \$5,000 for their appearance.

This morning, there has been no more excitement in Court square, or in the vicinity of the court house, then there was on Saturday, and in fact, the excitement appears in a great measure, to have sub-ided. McClure, I hillips, and others of the "Vigilance Committee," were walking about, in and out of the court house, evidently chagrined at seeing "the streets and avenues leading to the court house," open and perfectly free for public travel, rather than being blocked up by a lawless mob. Besides the officers on duty, not more than 150 or 200 persons were in Court square at any one time during the formoon, and among these, only a very small number were blinches.

Quite an exciting debate took place in the Senate on Saturday, on the presentation, by Mr. Keyes, of the petition of Thomas Simms, now in confinement, changed with being a fugitive slave asking the legislature to pass a law, giving power to the Supreme Court to issue a writ of habous corpus, that he may have a trial by jury, on the question of his freedom; and in assigning Friday next as the time for the consideration of Mr. Buckingham's report and bill cencerning slavery, and to protect personal liberty. In the course of the debate Mr. Buckingham street and bill cencerning slavery, and to protect personal liberty. In the course of the debate Mr. Buckingham streets and the did not think there was much excitement alternal, though the Chief Justice of Massachusetts had

to creep under a chain to get into his own sent. If a discussion should arise upon the bill, he should say but little, for the report contained about all the argument which he could offer. He did not frame the bill, and, perhaps, he should not vote for all its provisions, without further advisement, for he had no desire to come in conflict with the constitution of the State or the United States.

Bosrov, April 5, 1851.

In the Supreme Court this morning a second application was made for a writ of habous corpus in the case of Thomas Simms. The application was argued by Robert in their recent speeches—his argument lasted for an hour and a half. At the conclusion, Chief Justice Shaw announced that a decision would be given this afternoon Mr. C. G. Loring is closing for the defence; he will be

plaint against Simms for stabbing the officer when ac-rested, and that they will attempt to hold him for trial

Mr. Loring, in his remarks, contended that under the sons to believe that a certain colored person at the North

shis property, make out a prime facie case which the commissioner here cannot go behind.

Ramdolf, the negre who attempted to assault De Lyon, one of the witnesses, with a cinb, was examined in the Police Sourt, to-day, and held to bail in \$400 for triation the Monticipal Court.

The meeting of the opposers of the Fugitive Slave law, within the limits prescribed by the constitution, commenced at the Tremont Temple, at ten o'clock this membry good portion of the galleries. All grades of free soders and abolitionists are present, from the Hon. Samuel Hoar down to William Libyd Garrison. The large majority of the abdience are against any violent opposition to the law.

The meeting was called to order, and the Hon. J. 6. Politry, closen Chairtons protein. Frayer was offered by the Rew. Mr. Dextex of Fine street Church. A committee reported the following regalar officers of the meeting:—President, the Hon. Hones Mann; Vice President, Steaders Graves, Bigdow, and Robinson, the Rev. Caleb Stedeos. Sommel Hoar. Sidney Homer, Erastus Hopkins, theo. R. Hussell. Robuey Franch and the Hon. Therefore Seclevick, Before the meeting was fully organized. Mrs. Abby Folsonacommenced to interrupt the proceedings, by a protest against having a board of mannger, to carry our the preceedings. Her speech was cut sale by the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman, and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman and she was obliged to sit down, Birdy the Chaleman and she was obliged to sit d

by the andience

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The Dacus Case.—Mr. Drury, senior, was notified on Saturday night that his case would be called in the Gity Court, on the following Monday morning. He appeared in Court, accompanied by Mr. Clark and the Hon. Ambrook L. Jordan. Mr. Clark stated that he was ready, but that his associate. Mr. Whiting, was engaged in a cause which would occupy him till the latter part of this week. week.
The District Attorney wished the case to be tried

immediately. as one of the witnesses, Jenkins, was about to leave the State, as he had been informed, and was going to Europe.

Mr. Clark had waived his motion to quash the indict-The District Attorney said he had no objection to take his examination de bene case, if the defendant would be considered.

Mr. Clark said this was the witness they believed they were going to bring forward to swear what was totally false, and it would be a great injustice to take his evi-dence in that way. He would not, on any secount, con-

dence in that way. He would not on any account, consent to such a course.

The District Attorney then suggested that they might
empanel a jury the next day, and take Jenkins' evidence.

Mr. Clark thought that was equally objectionable. Toallow a jury to separate for a week was to expose than to
corrupt influence; and it would be a bad precedent.

Why not recegnize the witness and compel him to remain!

The Court sald if it were necessary that a party should,
on a certain day, go to Europe—

Mr. Clark—This is not "a party" at all—he is merely
"a creature." and is not going to Europe. (To the Distriet Attorney.) You don't allege that!

District Attorney—I don't know where he is going,
but he is going out of the State.

The officer was called who served the subpens at the
try Green, and to whom Jenkins had said he was going
away in a little while.

The District Attorney said he was informed that he
was going on the eleventh.

Mr. Clark said he had a motion to quash the indictment which he would make, if they found they were
obliged to press the cause.

The Court was now about to adjourn; they would past-

ment, which he would make, if they found they were obliged to press the cause.

The Court was now about to adjourn; they would pastpene the case till Monday, on the understanding that Mr. Jenkins did not go away.

The District Attorney would take measures to recognize him. He had been subpossed, and he would move for an attachment if he did not appear.

The Court—The case, then, can stand over for a day I have he doubt I have the power to design the witness.

day I have he doubt I have the power to deain the witness.

Mr. Clark said it had bean done in another case,
where Thompson had been recognized.

THE OFFICE ADDITIONATE.

Mr. Clark continued that there were other indictments
in this county, and he wished to know whether the Distriet Afterney would enter a notic prosequi.

General Duryen said there were some others found on
the evidence of Thompson on which he could alone
jet a coviction on Thompson's testimony. To those he
would enter a notic possequi, and for that purpose he
would bring them all into court.

Mr. Clark—There is only the one indictment, then, remaining.

Mr. Clark.—There is only the one indictment, then, remaining.

The District Attorney—Only the one, and the original one on which it was first founded—only the one offence. The indictment lastly alluded to by the District Attorney, is the one which was adjudged urregular, is not extiing forth the bils alleged to have been in the defendant possession, upon which the present one was preferred and found.)

The court adjourned from Monday till yesterday, when the case, as appointed, was again caffed up, and the defendant was formally straigned by the District Attorney, and pleaded not guilty to the amended indictment. The witness Jenkins not being in attendance according to his subjectus, an attachment was issued, upon which he was arrested and brought ever in the afternoon, when he was recognized in the sum of \$1,000, to appear on Monday, to which day the court, as a court of criminal juriediction, was adjourned.

Menany, to when day the court, as a court of criminal jurisdiction, was adjourned.

The Grand Jury have not as yet returned any bills, and it is supposed that, as in last term, they will not do so until they have got through with all. The consequence is, there are no new cases to proceed with in either of tha criminal courts.

Court Valendar for Wednesday.

Common Piras.—Nes. 427, 423, 425, 426, 420, 441, 442,
443, 446, 446, 447, 448, 451, 453, 454.

Suprime Court.—Cinetit.—Nes. 288, 284, 293, 233, 194,
62, 288, 299, 301, 502, 303, 304, 306, 307, 508.

Fivernon Court.—Nos. 14, 28, 44, 48, 56, 61, 71 to 79, 81,
82, 26, 34, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 29, 49, 56, 50, 53 to 110.

The Special Term Calendar of the Superior Court will
not be taken up until next Monday, 18th 1851.